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THE MORNING STAR.

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PORT ALMANAC—May 7

Sun Rises	5.02 A M
Sun Sets	6 51 P M
Day's Length	13 h 49 m
High Water at Southport	11.44 P M
High Water at Wilmington	1.24 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 7.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 74°; maximum, 79°; minimum, 49°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .66 inches.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., May 6th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer continues low off the middle Atlantic coast, and is also low over the Dakotas. A ridge of high pressure covers the country from Florida, northwest to over the upper lakes, with highest over Florida, Kentucky and upper Michigan. Fair, warmer weather is indicated for Friday, followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday over this locality.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Local rains fell along the Carolina coast and over Louisiana and Texas during the past twenty-four hours while fair weather prevailed over the remainder of the cotton belt. It continues cool over the coast States, and warmer over the interior this morning.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 5.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 9.3 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; warmer; northerly winds becoming variable.

OUTLINES.

The House of Representatives at its session yesterday adopted a resolution to meet on Mondays and Thursdays only, until further action; King, of Utah, attempted to introduce a resolut on providing for the annexation of Hawaii, but the House adjourned before he could present it. —— The Sundry Civil bill passed the Senate; it aggregates $58,000,000. —— U. S. Senator Earle, of South Carolina, is critically ill at his home in Greenville. —— Burglars robbed Kerrison & Co.'s dry goods store, Charleston, S. C., taking $600 from the safe. —— Fighting was in progress at 6 p. m. yesterday at Velestino between the Greeks and Turks; the Greek army abandoned Pharsalos for Domokos, where they planted their batteries and prepared for action. —— Some of the Western railroads are showing reluctance to joining the Passenger Association; fearing the courts may get another whack at them. —— Near Christiansburg, Va., Edward Collins, aged 17, accidentally shot and killed his 14-year old brother. —— Austria and Germany have joined the Powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey. —— W. H. Calhoun, of Illinois, will leave for Havana Saturday; his mission will be confined strictly to the Ruiz case. —— A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish governments, calling upon them to cease hostilities with the assurance that the Powers will undertake a settlement of their troubles. —— Prof. Barnard's air-ship made a successful trip from the Tennessee Centennial Exposition grounds. —— Two lives were lost in fires in New York city last night; the property loss is over $500,000. —— New York markets: Money on call was easier at 1¼@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1½c and closed offered at 1¾@1¾ per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7⅝c; flour firmer and more active; wheat—spot stronger, No. 2 red 77⅝@79¼c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 23½c; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine quiet at 29¼c

May is the moving month in the North, but Congress hasn't got a move on it yet.

Hon. D. B. Hill was not invited to that Waldorf layout, and he is doubtless glad of it now.

Queen Victoria is getting along in years but she still retains her grip on her job and the emoluments and perquisites.

Bob Ingersoll says "it is a magnificent thing to be sole proprietor of yourself." And Bob is a married man, too.

Dingley started it but Jones put the finishing touches on it. It is the Jones bill and not the Dingley bill that the Senate will tackle.

As showing the remarkable growth of the postal business in this country, the pieces handled have increased from 1,499,773,498 in 1882, to 4,195,665,523 in 1896.

An Oklahoma paper in speaking of the funeral of a citizen informed its numerous readers that the corpse, appropriately costumed, "lay quietly in the coffin," from which it may be inferred that corpses out in that country know how to conduct themselves on such occasions.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 40. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,173

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

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Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Grumbkoff Pasha, the Turkish General, doesn't carry any refrigerators around with him but he keeps cool all the same. When on the march lately his troops had to cross a bridge under which the Greeks had planted bombs he halted his men, walked forward, cut the wires, and led his men over in safety.

There is an old fellow in the British Parliament who for fifty years has been trying to have a bill passed prohibiting window washers from standing on the outside while they are doing the washing. He is afraid some heavy fellow will fall on him some time.

The grave diggers at Bourges, France, have struck for higher pay. This is a grave affair while it lasts, but the people of that burg have the consolation of feeling that fewer of them will be buried while the strike is on.

It is said that Kaiser Billy has numerous spies in the public places in the German cities to note how people talk, and report if they show a disposition to be frisky with their tongues. German Americans are objects of special attention to these spies.

A lost hog in Kentucky was recently found locked up in a smoke-house, where it had been confined for three months without food or drink. And it hada't been hypnotized, either. It "swunk" some in the meautime, from 175 to 35 pounds.

Hon. Don Dickinson at that New York dinner, advised the gold contingent to "give it to the enemy with both barrels." Since Don has been training with Mark Hanna he seems to be a believer in the power of the 'barl."

A Massachusetts man discovered the other day while cleaning his bicycle wheel that he could pick music out of the spokes. The next thing we may expect will be a combination of bicycle and banjo.

Russia, France and England chip in to pay the salary of the King of Greece, each contributing $20,000. He spends the salary while the Greeks on special occasions like the present do the howling.

A New York drummer was scared into fits recently by the barking of Bob Fitzsimmons' big dog, and he wants Bob to pay him $25,000 damages for the scare. Big price for a big bark.

The Senate tariff committee manipulators expect to squeeze about $15,000,000 of revenue out of the increase of the tax on beer until 1900, when they will drop back to the old tax.

There are about a million cat skins used annually in this country in the fur trade, but we don't miss the cats. When the back yard concert opens they are as multitudinous as ever.

Senator elect Deboe, of Kentucky, was warmly received in his town, where a brass band added to the general hilarity. But generally speaking the Kentuckians do not need brass horns to get up hilarity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
NOTICE—Fifty dollars reward.
D. L. GORE—Attention everybody.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

—The Young Crusaders and Parsley's team played base ball yesterday. Game won by Crusaders, score 13 to 6.

—To the Charlotte *Observer:* "Here's your mule": The Legislature was the Initiative and Treasurer Worth is the Referendum.

—On Wednesday evening, at the meeting of Jefferson Lodge No. 61, K. of P., Col. W. J. Woodward was elected for the third time Grand Representative. The term is for the years 1897 and 1898.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Don't fail to see the great Projectoscope" at Opera House, showing animated pictures. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. †

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

THE HISTORY OF ITS ORGANIZATION, ITS MEN AND ITS MEASURES.

A Concise and Interesting Review of Its Progress for More Than Fifty Years—Was Constituted May 8th, 1845.

[Prepared Specially For the Star by Rev. Thomas Hume, D D]

In 1895 the fiftieth anniversary of the Southern Baptist Convention was held in Washington, D. C., representing one million and a half white communicants and half a million of dollars of offerings to missionary and benevolent objects.

The circumstances that led to the formation of this great organization are of interest. Before 1845 the general organization of the Baptists of the United States was known as the Triennial Convention, and held its meetings at different points in the Union. As far back, certainly, as 1833 the elements of division, due to the slavery question, had already appeared. From year to year the steadily growing feeling was held in abeyance by wise and devout men, but by 1844, in the Convention at Philadelphia, the anti-slavery party had gained such strength that despite the election of President Francis Wayland, of Brown University, the compromise candidate for the Presidency of the Convention, it was evident the time had come for separation.

Accordingly, the Virginia Foreign Mission Board urged a conference of Southern brethren, and at their instance the Southern Baptist Convention was constituted May 8th, 1845, at Augusta, Georgia, with the polished and courtly Dr. W. B. Johnson, of South Carolina, as President. Richard Fuller, Dagg, Mallory, Jeter, James B. Taylor, W. T. Brantly, Sr., and many strong preachers beside, and laymen, too, formed a constitution under which Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions went into immediate operation, the first located at Richmond, Va., the second at Marion, Ala. Out of the seeming evil of division good came and the new organization stimulated the activity and developed the resources of the numerous constituency behind it. The strength of the Baptists in the South was mainly in the country districts, where earnest pastors, trained in the one Book, indoctrinated the people with its inspired teachings. Gospel preaching, deep personal experience and godly examples contributed largely to that orthodoxy and simple morality so marked in the Southern people. The Home Mission Board felt that it must direct its attention to important towns and cities as centres of light and activity, and Baptist churches grew up out of feeble missionary agencies, while help was given to struggling churches by supplementing the small salaries of their pastors. Another department of the work of this Board, the Indian Mission, was fruitful of results, and the Red men, with their chiefs converted into preachers, sitting at the feet of Jesus, attest the success of this movement. While the mission to Cuba is one of the latest, we may here conveniently refer to its interesting origin through sympathy with the work of this Home Board, which has thus come to superintend what would seem to be a foreign field. Its rapid growth, its enlistment of the zeal and skill of the apostolic Diaz, the interest of that class of the population of the island, who are longing for light and liberty, have given it exceptional distinction, and Diaz's freqaent visits, with his engaging natural eloquence, have been a constant appeal to ready sympathy. Events connected with the Cuban insurrection have forced the expatriation of Diaz, who is now in this country, and the suspension of most of the activities of this mission. Some of the best men have directed the affairs of the Board, Sumner, Winkler, J. William Jones and others. Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., now at its head, was a successful preacher before the war, a brave soldier and useful spiritual adviser in the Confederacy. In educational work and practical guidance of affairs he has shown varied gifts. His manly character and his devout and robust eloquence, in his "green old age," always win attention to his cause.

During the war a Sunday School Board was established at Greenville, S. C., its work supervised at first by C. J. Elford and afterwards by Rev. C. C. Bitting, D. D., and proved very useful. It ran its course for about ten years, not neglecting to do some valuable tract and colporiage service, and was then absorbed by the Home Mission Board, but was revived a few years ago, and is now most efficiently conducted by the active-minded and consecrated man, Rev. J. M. Frost, D. D. (at Nashville, Tenn.), who has done so much to commend it to the favor of his brethren. A practical secretary, he has both the judgment and the literary skill for the successful conduct of the Sunday school papers and other helps issued by this Board. Time does not suffice to tell as we could wish of the renewed interest in the relations of white Baptists to the vital question of the spiritual needs of our colored people. Work had here and there been done before the war amongst our slaves in country and town by the pastors of white churches and by white pastors of colored churches. A notable instance was that of Dr. Robert Ryland, so long President of Richmond College, Va., but at the same time pastor of the great and influential First African Church of Richmond. His preaching, his character, his wise methods, his admirable catechism were a blessing to the negroes, both slave and free. Nearing now the centenary of his pure life, Dr. Ryland is "strong in the Lord" in a college chaplaincy. But we mean here to emphasize the arragement between the Northern and Southern Home Boards, by which "New Era Institutes" for the instruction of colored ministers are so efficiently conducted in North Carolina and other States and one practical form of co-operation is secured.

A whole volume would be needed for the vast work of the Foreign Mission Board. With Jeter as President, succeeded by J. L. M. Curry and H. H. Harris and C. H. Winston, with the wise J. B. Taylor, the strong and eloquent Poindexter, the noble and scholarly Tupper, the cultured and earnest Bell as secretaries, this agency has been greatly blessed. Dr. Tupper's books are a mine of information on its operations. From the beginning of the Convention the China Mission, with Shuck as its first missionary, has held the hearts of the brethren. Ten Southern workers were soon in the field. The gospel wins its trophies at Canton, where Crawford, too, so long labored; at Shanghai, where Yates gave his heroic forty years of service; at Shantung and Tung Chow. How shall we tell the story of Hartwell and of the accomplished Graves, whose book on China is, according to the New York "Nation," one of the best, if not the most satisfying, of all such views; of Simmons and Green, of Bostick and Herring, and the fine young Bryan and those saintly women from Mrs. Shuck onward? Even this record gives little space for the long ago organized African Mission, for mention of Bowen and David and Newton and the survivors who face superstition and ignorance and fever, or for the interesting Italian field where the scholarly Geo. B. Taylor as superintendent and the fine mettle of John H. Eager and the thirty-two Italian preachers, have done the slow but sure work of meeting entrenched superstition and formalism with the open Bible and a personal experience of the living Christ. One word must be given to the advance of Powell into Mexico, the Madero Institute at Saltillo, the accomplished men and women besides who are helping to redeem that inviting land. Bagby and Taylor and Ginsburg have not failed to preach a pure gospel, while Brazil has been changing her conditions of life and the heart thrills with trustful hope as we look across the world to the new light in Japan, and greet McCollum and his coadjutors amidst the ferment of that progressive people. What a blessing is the high and generous spirit of Dr. R. J. Willingham, whose wise plans and arduous labor guide this many-sided instrumentality.

All these agencies would lack their best inspiration (outside the one source of all life, the Divine Spirit,) and their right direction were it not for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, the school of the prophets, established first at Greenville, S. C., in 1859, and now at Louisville, Ky., one of the most largely attended institutions of the kind in the world. The war threatened its life, but the spirit of a great people rallied to the support of its cultured and self-denying faculty, and we may thank God for the growing success of its unique plan and its course of instruction, so singularly well adapted to the character and needs of the Baptist denomination. Boyce and Manly, earnest Baptists thoroughly acquainted with old Princeton, and others like Broadus and C. H. Joy and W. D. Thomas, trained under the elective system and peculiar standards of the University of Virginia, conferred together and formed a resultant which combines that scholarly method and flexibility so necessary in view of the varied character and demands of their people. With no undue exaltation of one man, all admit that the manly and generous Boyce, the organizer and financier, was fitly supplemented by the wise scholar and great teacher, Broadus, whose books on Sermon Making and on Matthew's Gospel, whose liberal orthodoxy and devout spirit, springing out of the profoundest knowledge of the Bible, are a priceless legacy and an undying impulse to truth and duty. What a royal company to inspire and indoctrinate the preachers, the honest, godly, genial, scholarly Whitsitt, the President, with Kerfoot and Dargan and Robertson and Sampey and their aids! The learned and judicous H. H. Harris had entered on his Old Testament and Polemic chair and greatly strengthened the institution when but the other day he crossed the river to meet Broadus—sad loss for us indeed. The scriptural theology, the missionary spirit, the wise freedom of the Seminary, with its utter thoroughness of method, secure truth and progress and win it honor.

About eight years ago the Southern Baptist Educational Conference was organized. Prof. Rothwell, of Missouri, and Prof. Thos. Hume, D. D., of the University of N. C., were for some time its President and Secretary. Now President W. S. Ryland, D. D., of Kentucky, and Prof. B. F. Riley, D. D., of the University of Georgia, superintend its interests. We may hope that its programme for Thursday next will, consistently with hospitable courtesy to the American Baptist Education Society, which also meets here, be carried out. The latter body is worthy of highest regard as the munificent helper of many a Southern as well as Northern College and Academy, the great agency through which President Harper and Mr. Rockefeller and others have given life and impulse to educational movements of the Baptists.

That Wilmington should have opened all its doors to all these societies and to the live Young People's Union of the Southern Baptists with Mr. Jordan and his bright company and to Miss Heck and her Woman's Mission to Woman, does not surprise us who know the spirit of her good people. They will be blessed in giving and in receiving.

The Convention is called to order by Judge Jonathan Haralson, Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, its President, an accomplished gentleman and practiced Parliamentarian, and his aids, Lansing Burrows, D. D., the statistician and historiographer, and O. F. Gregory, D. D., the active and practical worker and pastor, both eloquent preachers, will do their skillful work as Secretaries.

Opera House.

The Projectoscope Company closed its second night's engagement at the Opera House last night. Many of the scenes displayed upon the canvas screen were new and wonderful. The Projectoscope will be exhibited at the Opera House twice daily, at 4 p. m. and 8 15 p. m., until the close of the convention, and everybody should embrace this opportunity of seeing the "wizard's" latest and greatest invention.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—1 bale cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 9 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—18 bales cotton, 36 casks spirits turpentine, 110 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—8 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—3 bales cotton, 31 casks spirits turpentine 314 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—11 casks spirits turpentine, 68 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner William—12 casks spirits turpentine, 66 bbls rosin.

Schooner Pickett—8 casks spirits turpentine, 33 bbls rosin.

Flat—6 casks spirits turpentine, 32 bbls rosin, 51 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 22 bales; spirits turpentine, 110 casks; rosin, 572 bbls; tar, 142 bbls; crude turpentine, 28 bbls.

Judge Sutton.

A rumor was current in Wilmington yesterday that Judge Thomas Sutton, of the Circuit Criminal Court, was dead. Inquiry made by telegraphic dispatch to Fayetteville brought response to the STAR last evening that the rumor was not true.

"Fifth Avenue," New York, is a wonderful picture, showing life as it is on this thoroughfare. "The Projectoscope" at Opera House afternoon and evening. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. †

SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

WILL CONVENE THIS MORNING IN THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Programme of Proceedings—Addresses of Welcome—Responses—Election of Officers—Appointment of Committees—Reports of Mission Boards—Convention Sermon by Dr. Venable—Woman's Missionary Union Meeting—Reception at the Y. M. C. A.

Every train yesterday swelled the host in attendance upon the Southern Baptist Convention. Two specials over the C. F. & Y. V., arriving early yesterday morning brought about 175 delegates and visitors and nearly as many came on the regular S. A. L. train. Both the regular trains over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad had large delegations. The W., C. & A. train brought 50 or 60 delegates, and there were between 150 and 175 on the regular S. A. L. train.

It is practically impossible to compute the numbers of strangers in the city. Quite probably, however, there are 2,500 in attendance up to this writing.

Wilmington has never opened its doors to so many distinguished guests at one time. Preachers, college professors and men of every profession, all holding high rank in their respective callings and States, throng the streets and hotel corridors.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the well directed efforts of the local committees to see that the convention should be properly received and cared for. They have labored many times in the face of great discouragements, but always perseveringly and with the determination that Wilmington should not fail to measure up fully to the great task which it had undertaken.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Southern Baptist Convention, which is the largest religious body in the world, will hold its forty-second session at 10 o'clock this morning in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church. It will be called to order by President Jonathan Haralson. Devotional exercises will follow, after which the work of enrollment will begin. This will be seen to be a task of no mean proportions when it is remembered that there are a thousand names to be entered, but long experience and strict business methods will enable the secretaries to dispose of the work of enrollment in an expeditious manner.

The next work will be the election of President, which in all probability will result in the re-election of Hon. Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, who has served in that capacity for nine consecutive years. The other business of the morning session will be, as nearly as can be determined at present, as follows:

Appointment of committee on order of business.

Welcome address to the Convention on behalf of the City of Wilmington, by Iredell. Meares, Esq., of the Wilmington bar.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Baptists of the city by Rev. W. B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Response by a member of the Convention.

Report of committee on order of business.

Election of secretaries and vice presidents. The present secretaries, Rev. Lansing Burrows, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., and Rev. O. F. Gregory, D. D., of Baltimore, will most probably be re-elected.

The afternoon session will be consumed in hearing reports of the Foreign Mission Board, the Home Mission Board and the Sunday School Board. The president will also announce the various committees.

CONVENTION SERMON.

At 7.30 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, the convention sermon will be preached by Rev. R. A. Venable, D. D., of Meridian, Miss.

WOMANS' MISSIONARY UNION.

"Go Forward." This is the motto of the Womans' Missionary Union which meets in ninth annual session at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Orange streets, at 9 30 o'clock this morning, with Miss Fannie E. S. Heck, of Raleigh, N. C, presiding. The opening service of piano will be in charge of Mrs. W. P. Oldham. Mrs. C. E. Stevenson will make the address of welcome, which will be responded to by Mrs. S. E. Woody, of Kentucky. Committees on Enrollment, Plan of Work, Resolutions, Nominations and Obituaries, will be appointed. Reports from the Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, and the State Central Committees will be received and there will be several important and interesting discussions, with closing religious exercises conducted by Mrs. T. O. Lawton, of South Carolina.

RECEPTION AT FOUR P. M.

At 4 p. m. a reception will be given the Woman's Missionary Union at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The members of the committee on introductions are requested to be present at the rooms promptly at 4 p. m.

Seaboard Air Line.

For the accommodation of the delegates and visitors to the Southern Baptist Convention, the Seaboard Air Line will run special trains between Wilmington and Hamlet May 10th to 14th inclusive. Special trains leave Wilmington at 5 a. m., arriving at Hamlet at 7.55 a. m., and making through connections. Special trains leave Hamlet at 7 15 p. m. arriving at Wilmington at 10.05 p. m.

Dr. Hume's Article.

The history of the Southern Baptist Convention, prepared specially for THE MORNING STAR by Dr. Hume and which appears to-day, will equal in interest any paper printed during the sessions of the convention. Considering the fact that Dr. Hume was limited as to space, his article is a fine specimen of concise newspaper work.

MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

OF BODIES AUXILIARY TO THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Young Peoples' Union—Southern Baptist College Conference—Theological Seminary Trustees—All Were in Session and Transacted Business of Importance.

The first regular annual meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union was called to order by the president, L. O. Dawson, of Alabama, in the First Baptist Church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Oscar Haywood, of Mississippi.

Editor J. W. Bailey, of the *Biblical Recorder*, cordially greeted the visitors on behalf of the Baptist Young People of the State. His speech was most favorably received. He was followed by Mr. G. E. Leftwich, who spoke words of welcome from the Baptists of Wilmington.

The response was made in a very felicitous way by Dr. J. N. Prestridge, of Kentucky.

Subject was never better adapted to speaker than was that of "Personal Consecration"—Mr. Jno. T. Pullen, of Raleigh, who was the next speaker. His name is a synonym for practical Christianity.

"The Union as a School for Training Leaders," was the subject assigned Rev. Charles S. Gardner, of South Carolina. He spoke for half an hour, dwelling enthusiastically upon the wide field of usefulness opening up before the B. Y. P. U. as the training school for young men and women who are to become leaders of the denomination.

Dr. E. E. Chivers, Chicago, and Dr. F. L. Wilkins, of Baltimore, addressed the union, bringing greetings and congratulations from the Baptist Young People's Union of America, with headquarters at Chicago.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first order of the afternoon session was the enrollment of delegates.

While the roll was being made up Rev. R Van Deventer, of Hawkinsville, Ga., addressed the body on the Study Course and the Result of a Year's Work. He showed that in the first place *something ought to be learned*, and above all things else the object of study should be to get a clear conception of the character and life of Jesus Christ. Rev. William H. Smith, of Georgia, made an excellnet address upon "Parctical workings of a successful Union." He gave a description of the workings of the Union in connection with his own Church, and that it is a successful Union is shown by the numerous departments of activity which it embraces, among which are a night school, a kindergarten, and a mission school that promises to become a church.

Mr. Smith's address completed the programme and the election of officers was entered into. L. O. Dawson, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was unanimously re-elected President, Rev. Alex. Bealer, of Atlanta, casting the vote for the body. W. H. Smith, of Columbus, Ga., was chosen First Vice President, and J. N. Prestridge, of Kentucky, second Vice President; W. W. Gaines, of Atlanta, was re-elected Recording Secretary. Rev. W. R. Phillips was elected Treasurer. The President announced that he had received a gavel from L. A. Duncan, Meridian, Miss., procured from Lookout Mountain. The President and Secretary were instructed to return the thanks of the body to the donor.

A committee on revision of by-laws was appointed, and consisted of B. D. Gray, D. N. Ramsey, T. M. Callaway, J. J. Van Ness and H. R. Moseley.

NIGHT SESSION.

The evening session opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Harry A Bagley, of Virginia. The report of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Young People's Union was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John D. Jordan, of Birmingham, Ala. The report showed that the young people's movement is rapidly spreading over the Southern States, and has encouraged co-operation with the Baptist Young People's Union of the North. The report was unanimously adopted, B. D. Gray, chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Charges, made his report, which was adopted.

The first address of the evening was delivered by J. O. Rust, of Tennessee, from the subject "The Church of Tomorrow." He was followed by Wm. L. Pickard, of Kentucky, who spoke on "A Captured and Fettered Generation." He made an earnest plea for Baptists to develop and strengthen their forces.

The report of the committee on nominations was made by M. D. Early, of Tennessee, and adopted.

Closings remarks were made by the general secretary, Rev. Jno. D. Jordan. He retires from the secretaryship to accept a call to the First Baptist Church of Savannah, Ga.

Resolutions commending his services were adopted.

The Union then adjourned.

BAPTIST COLLEGE CONFERENCE.

The Southern Baptist College Conference met at 10 o'clock yesterday at Grace M. E. Church. In the absence of the President, Prof. J. F. Forbes, President of Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., was called to the chair. Prof. C. E. Brewer, of Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., was made temporary Secretary.

By motion of Dr. Montague, Drs. Forbes, Lodge, and Prof. Brewer were made a committee to arrange programmes for two sessions of the conference at 3 and 8 o'clock p. m.

Drs. Ryland, Hume and Lodge were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

After a motion to allow one-half hour's general discussion after each session, the conference adjourned to meet at 3 p. m.

In the afternoon session the Committee on Organization reported as follows: President for present session, J. F. Forbes, Stetson University, Fla.; Secretary, Prof. C. E. Brewer, Wake Forest College; President for the ensuing year, Dean A. P. Montague Columbian University, Washington. The Executive Committee is composed of President F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College; President S. D. Jones, of S. W. Virginia Institute; President C. F. James, of Roanoke Female College, and the officers of the conference. Dr. B. F. Riley, of the University of Georgia, was elected vice president.

The following resolutions offered by Dr. A. P. Montague, were passed:

1. That the Executive Committee be instructed to draw up a constitution for the Conference.

2. That the next meeting of the Conference be held at such place and time during the Summer holidays as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

3. That all Southern Baptist Colleges be cordially invited to join the Conference.

4. That the Executive Committee be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the next meeting.

Papers were read as follow: "Social Life of Students," President S. D. Jones, of S. W. Va. Institute; "Model College Cause for Young Women," Prof. Jno. W. Million, Hardin College, Missouri; "Denominational and State Schools," Prof. B. F. Riley, D. D., University of Georgia; "Bible Study in Colleges," Prof. Thos. Hume, D. D., University of North Carolina.

At night papers were presented by Prof. R. E. Gaines, of Richmond College; Prof. S. E. Jones, of Carson and Newman College, Tennessee, and Dr. A. P. Montague, of Columbia University.

The conference will meet at 3 p. m. to-day.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was held yesterday, beginning at 10 a. m., in the lecture room of Grace M. E. Church. The morning and afternoon sessions were consumed in routine work, hearing of reports, etc.

The catalogue of the Seminary for this year shows an attendance of 290 students, of whom 16 are from North Carolina. But the matter of most general interest in connection with the meeting of the Board of Trustees, was what action would be taken, if any, in reference to what has come to be known as the "Whitsitt Question," which the appended clipping from a late Richmond paper will explain:

"It will be remembered that Prof. W. H. Whitsitt, now president of the Seminary, published his views to the effect that the English Baptists prior to 1641 did not practice immersion. These views, which were the result of Dr. Whitsitt's historical research, provoked wide-spread discussion among the Baptists in certain parts of the West and Southwest, and Dr. Whitsitt was called upon by many of those antagonizing his views to resign his position in the Seminary. The Eastern and Southeastern Baptists did not oppose the published views of Dr. Whitsitt."

The Trustees were in session until midnight and it is understood that they engaged in a lively debate.

BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Bids for Street Lighting Approved and Bond of the Contractors Accepted.

Pursuant to adjournment of meeting held May 4th, the Board of Audit and Finance met at the call of the chairman at 8.30 o'clock last night. Present: W. H. Chadbourn (chairman), J. H. Webber, H. A. DeCover, C. W. Yates.

The bids of the Wilmington Gas Light Co. to furnish gas for street lamps at $2 00 per month for each lamp, and gas for alley lamps at $2 50 per month for each lamp, and gas for City Hall at $1.50 per thousand feet, also electric lights for the three markets at $38 50 per month, all of the bids being previously accepted by the Board of Aldermen, were approved.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the bid of the Wilmington Street Railway Company for lighting the streets of the City of Wilmington at the price of seven dollars ($7) per month for each of the seventy-three arc lights, burning on the moonlight schedule, and amounting to the sum of six thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars ($6,132) per annum, which said bid was accepted on the 24th day of April, 1897, by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington as being the lowest bid for such lighting, be and the same is hereby fully approved, ratified and confirmed; the said lighting to begin on the 1st day of June, 1897, and to continue under the contract until the 31st day of May, 1898, inclusive.

The Wilmington Street Railway Company tendered their bond for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by H. A. Whiting, President, and Thomas A. McIntyre, and the bond was approved.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Mr. Harry Walter's Yacht.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th says:

"The steam yacht *Narada*, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Harry Walters, which has been fitted out at New London, will arrive at New York Saturday morning and anchor off the club station, foot of twenty-sixth street, East river. Capt. Dudley A. Brand is in charge."

N. C. Pharmaceutical Association.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Raleigh on the 19th inst. The Examining Board will meet on the 11th at 9 o'clock a. m., when candidates are expected to be present.

Our visitors should take in "The Projectoscope" at the Opera House. See the "Tally Ho Arrival," a wonderful picture. †

"Projectoscope" matinee to-day at 3 o'clock and to-night at 8.15. You should go. Endorsed by the pulpit and schools. †

CONVENTIONALLY CONSIDERED.

—How are you, Doctor?

—The committee on D. D.'s has reported fully and promptly.

—Some of the prominent Doctors of Divinity are expert wheelmen.

—Rev. J. L. Wiley, of Amherst, Va., is the guest of Capt. D. L. Filyaw.

—Many of the delegates to the Convention affect very handsome beaver hats.

—Rev. R. G. Kendrick, pastor of the Baptist Church at Weldon, is a delegate.

—Rev. Alex. W. Bealer, of Atlanta, is reporting the convention for the Atlanta *Journal*.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Humphreys are attending the convention and are stopping with Mrs. E. B. Wiggins.

—Mr. John D Rockefeller, the "feller" who has "the rocks," and who was an expected visitor, has not arrived.

—Secretaries Lansing Burrows and O. F. Gregory are "up to date" in every detail of convention work.

—There's no controversy among the Baptist delegates as to whether Wilmington shall be a "wet" or "dry" town.

—Dr. Wm. E. Hatcher, though "gray in the service," is still "one of the boys," and is considered the humorist of the convention.

—Mrs. W. R. Vickers, of Reidsville, and Miss Sallie Rigsbee, of Durham, are visiting Mrs. C. L. Haywood, No. 111 North Sixth street.

—Delegates and visitors are much impressed with the architectural beauty of the First Baptist church. "Neat, but not gaudy" is the verdict.

—Rev. G. W. Gardner, of Fort Valley, Ga., is attending the convention. He comes from that section of Georgia known as the "Peach Paradise."

—Messrs. R. H. Smith and John Carter, of Gainesville, Ga., are in the city, attending the Convention, and are the guests of Mr. E. J. Powers.

—One of the most active members of the Southern Baptist College Conference is Rev. Dr. W. S. Ryland, president of Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.

—It is needless to say that our Baptist friends are thoroughly immersed in the work of the convention, and that the proceedings are by no means dry.

—Dr. Thos. Hume's treatment of the subject "Bible Study in Colleges," provoked much favorable comment from the members of the College Conference.

—The busiest man in town is Rev. Will B. Oliver. He knows what it is to entertain the delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, and is working with system and effect.

—Prof. W. L. Poteat, of the Chair of Natural History in Wake Forest College, is attending the convention. He stands in the front rank of scientific investigators.

—Rev. T. T. Eaton, D. D., L. L. D., editor of the *Western Recorder*, published at Louisville, Ky., is one of the prominent members of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary.

—The Atlanta *Journal* of the 5th has a very interesting letter from Wilmington in regard to the convention. It was written by Mr. Paxon, one of the popular representatives of that excellent paper.

—Miss Mary Hollingsworth, of Louisville, Ky., who is attending the convention, has been Superintendent of the Louisville Orphan Asylum for 27 years. She is the guest of Mrs. E. B. Wiggins.

—Rev. J. C. Hiden and Rev. Jas. B. Taylor, both of whom are here, are the only surviving pastors of the First Baptist church—that is, of those who officiated previous to the pastorate of Rev. Will B. Oliver.

CAPITAL CITY NEWS.

RUSSELL'S RAILROAD DIRECTORS TO MEET TO DAY.

Pharmaceutical Association to Meet Next Week—Democratic Caucus—Gov. and Mrs. Russell Give Another Reception—The Federal Court.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 5.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association meets here next week. Local pharmacists are preparing to give the visiting druggists a splendid reception. Among other things a barbecue and german will be given.

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen caucussed until two o'clock this morning. It is stated that changes were made in nearly all the offices in the city government, the police force especially being sifted. The aldermen are under the strictest secrecy and they decline to reveal the proceedings of the caucus. The Board meets to-morrow night, when an election will be held.

Parson Leak fought for the Democrats and good government, because his rival, Jim Young, was at the head of the independent ticket. The Democratic citizens, appreciating the parson's services, all contributed funds to the colored divine's church, which will enable him to complete the structure.

Governor Russell did not expect the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum to allow his appoint

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1897

"INTRINSIC" NONSENSE.

The Chicago *Chronicle* is a so-called Democratic paper, which is either owned by or caters to the gold faction that materialized at Indianapolis, and then realizing the burlesque figure it was cutting supported Wm McKinley for President. In commenting upon Mr. Carlisle's speech at the Waldorf banquet, in which he deprecated the movement for an international monetary congress, and declared that there was no possibility of our establishing a permanent ratio between gold and silver again, even with the agreement of all the nations, it says:

"Ex Secretary Carlisle utters the plain truth as to silver when he says that what is called bimetallism in the United States means silver monometallism, pure and simple, while international bimetallism with an arbitrary ratio is a mere dream of financial enthusiasts, with no prospect of realization so long as intrinsic value constitutes an essential element of international money."

This is simply "intrinsic" nonsense, for there is no such thing as intrinsic value in either gold or silver. All the value that either has as a money metal, was given to them by the laws that made them money metals and convenient mediums of exchange. Why was an ounce of gold equal in value to sixteen ounces of silver? Because it was so decreed by the laws of nations, based on the calculation that the silver production of the world was about sixteen times as much as gold. Neither all the gold nor all the silver is used for coinage, but the uncoined metal has practically the same value as the coined. Why? Because they are money metals and the law fixes their value, makes one ounce of gold, regardless of how much may be produced, equal to sixteen ounces of silver, and sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold, and that is the way it would stand to day if the mints were open to both metals. What kept up this ratio for ages? The laws that established it. What destroyed this ratio? The laws that closed the mints against silver and deprived it of its money property. It was the law that put one metal up and the other down, "intrinsic" value was not in it.

When Mr. Carlisle declared that "what is called bimetallism in the United States means silver monometallism pure and simple," he gave another illustration of "intrinsic" nonsense, for it means no such thing. We had bimetallism in this country for eighty-one years, during which time we carried on commerce with the world—with gold countries and with silver countries. Our gold went out and came back, our silver went out and came back, unless when it was melted down to make foreign coins, and we never had any trouble in maintaining both, and there were no fears of either silver monometallism or gold monometallism. It is simply a scarecrow put up by Mr. Carlisle and the interests he serves to scare unthinking people. There is about as much danger in silver monometallism as there was in the comets, which years ago, when the world was less informed than it is now, terrified people so much.

The gold men have for years been trying to bring us to gold monometallism, but notwithstanding the fact that they controlled Congresses and dictated national policies they have never been able to bring us down to that, although they have succeeded in making gold the only money of final redemption as far as the Government is concerned. In spite of their efforts we still have about $500,000,000 of paper money, and in spite of their war on silver we have more silver money now than we had when they began to war upon it.

Monometallism of any kind, either gold monometallism or silver monometallism, would be bad for the country because with both moneys one is a balance wheel for the other, and with only one there is no balance wheel. One may be cornered and monopolized; both cannot be so easily. But if we had to have either monometallism of gold or silver, the monometallism of silver would be every way preferable to that of gold, for the reason that it is more abundant, and would not offer the same temptation to the speculator that gold would, at least while gold monometallism prevails in Europe, for while it does gold will always be a speculative rather than a currency money. It would be infinitely better for this country to-day if we had to have either metal and only one that the $500,000,000 of gold which is said to be in circulation were converted into $500,000,000 of silver, for the silver would go into circulation and not into bank vaults and other hiding places, as the gold does. If we were on a silver monometal basis it would not affect our commercial or other relations with other nations a particle for they would buy from us just as they do now and sell to us just as they do now. They would pay us in our money for what they bought from us and would demand pay in their money for what we bought from them, and that is practically what they do now. But even if it did we would be the gainers then by having a money of our own, a money on which foreign and home speculators could not speculate upon and take from the channels of trade, a money that would remain with us, be plentiful and continue plentiful as long as the mints were open to it. Our internal commerce is of infinitely more importance to us and to our prosperity as a nation than our foreign commerce, for we do nearly a hundred times as much trading among ourselves as we do with other nations. Ninety-six per cent. of our total commerce is carried on within our own borders, and yet we attach more importance to the currency with which the four per cent. is conducted than we do to the currency with which the ninety six per cent. is conducted. Is there any good financering or good common sense in that? If there is we can't see it, and we don't think that any one who looks at it from a common sense, business standpoint can.

MINOR MENTION.

Dr. J. J. Mott, of Iredell county, has ever since the organization of the Republican party in North Carolina, been a Republican, and for many years was one of the most assertive, aggressive and uncompromising Republicans in the State. In 1896 he bolted the party on the silver question and supported Bryan, although he voted the Republican, or rather Fusion State ticket. He is still with the Republican party on all questions save the money question. In a communication to the Charlotte *Observer* of Wednesday he thus defines his position:

"I am with the Republican party on protection, but my party cannot maintain this policy and its money policy also. It is simply impossible to indefinitely pursue a policy which increases the price of goods and decreases the amount of money to buy them.

"I have never been a free trader, because it is too true that the older countries can manufacture cheaper than the new, and free trade would result in the factories being run where they could be run the cheapest, and without factories the new countries could never become first-class nations.

"I will continue to be a Republican if the party will double again the money of redemption. This would restore the prices of land, cotton, wool, horses and cattle and all products of the soil, and these things are all that the great mass of our population own, and these are the things that pay for the protected goods. Restore the prices and the Republican party can maintain its protective policy in off setting cheap foreign labor with the difference between the operation of the double standard and the single standard."

Overlooking the Dr.'s indirect plea for protection—which is the old stereotyped one—that it is necessary to build up and preserve American manufacturing industries, he gets at the kernel when he says the Republican party "cannot maintain this (the protective) policy and its money policy also. It is simply impossible to indefinitely pursue a policy which increases the price of goods and decreases the amount of money to buy them." There is a solid chunk of sense in this which the country will discover later on, whether the Dr. succeeds in convincing his protection friends of it or not.

* * *

Some of these days, in the not very distant future, there will be another Republic, formed something after the plan of the United States, in the South Pacific ocean. It will be the Republic of Australia, which though called an island is rather a continent, nearly large as the United States, the difference being only a little over 200,000 square miles. It is divided at present into five provinces as follows:

	Square Miles.
New South Wales	310,700
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,690
Victoria	87,884
West Australia	975,920

Add to these Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji and New Guinea, of the Australasian British possessions, and we have a total area of 3,319,119 square miles. There has been on foot for some time a movement for the confederation of these provinces, which it is thought will be consummated in the near future, as there is but little opposition to it and that rapidly disappearing. Although there is much of the interior still unexplored, in which there is considerable so-called desert land, the country is generally fertile and produces abundantly everything necessary for the subsistence and comfort of man. The population of all is now about 4,285,297, or more than a million more than this country had when the colonies cut the British leading strings and went into business on their own account. This movement for confederation is but the first step to separation and independence and the establishment of the Republic of Australia, which will yet be a potent factor in shaping the destinies of that side of the globe.

* * *

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is making a determined effort to have suspended and set aside President Cleveland's order setting aside certain forest lands in the far West as reservations. Under the previous administration large reservations were made, but it seems that Senator Pettigrew's movement does not apply to these. The motive in both cases was to prevent the destruction of these forests and thus leave standing some protection against the Northern blizzards. Other and equally potent reasons were given for issuing these orders, based upon facts and statistics furnished by the forestry division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and urged by many who were more solicitous for the general good than they were for the interests of certain parties who aimed to get possession of these forests and coin money out of them. It is more than likely that this is the inspiration of Senator Pettigrew's efforts to have Mr. Cleveland's reservation orders set aside. We have no doubt that there is a strong lobby behind him, for there are millions in the revocation of these orders if they succeed in having them revoked.

The Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang astonished President McKinley the other day when on presenting his credentials, instead of speaking his piece in Chinese, he rattled it off in first rate American language, better than a good many Boston people could have done it. This acquisition removes one of the principal impediments to his having a good time with the boys. He won't have to "set 'em up" by proxy.

A man under sentence to be hanged at Gibson City, Illinois, for the murder of a woman, is suspected of having killed six women. He seemed to prefer German women, as his supposed victims were all Germans. He strangled them all with a rope, and in accordance with the fitness of things, that's the way he will make his exit.

BOOK NOTICES.

The reader will find the May number of *The Reviews of Reviews* a very valuable and interesting number. Among the articles that will attract attention, is one on the "Real Condition of Cuba To-day," by Stephen Bonsal, an eye witness of the terrible war. This publication is always well illustrated. Address Reviews of Reviews, 13 Astor Place, New York.

The Eclectic Magazine presents in the May number an excellent selection of articles from the leading European periodicals, embracing subjects touching all quarters of the globe. The matter presented in this magazine is out of the usual order of monthly publications, being a selection of the best from all. Published by E. R. Pelton, 120 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We are in receipt of the third edition of the *North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms*, a most valuable book for justices of the peace, county officers, lawyers and business men, published by Edwards & Broughton, of Raleigh. It is highly commended by Judges of the Supreme Court and other lawyers as a most excellent work, compactly and conveniently arranged, with a supplement containing the changes in the law made by the Legislature of 1897. It is printed in clear type, on good paper and is handsomely and substantially bound. Price $3 00.

TWINKLINGS.

— When a man is a failure he lays it to bad luck. When he succeeds it is good judgment.—*New Haven Register.*

— "Is Miss Straitlace circumspect?" asked Miss Pert.

"Circumspect!" cried Miss Caustic. "Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon."—*Tit Bits.*

— The missionary had worked himself into a frenzy. "You are the only men," he said, 'on the face of the earth who kill your neighbors without the slightest cause."

"Oh, I don't know," remarked the King. "There are motormen."

— "Did the enemy offer any resistance?"

"Not the slightest," replied the Spanish General.

"We have printed at least a dozen victories, and they have not published a single denial."—*Washington Star.*

— Fuddy—"So Widow Gray was at the social last evening. It beats all. What is she after, a husband?"

Duddy—"On the contrary, I think she is after a man who is not a husband."—*Boston Transcript.*

— "There's one thing to be said of us," remarked the native of England, "we certainly do not worship the 'almighty dollar' as the Americans do."

"No," replied the young man whose family is going to the jubilee;" not until it has been changed to shillings and pence."—*Washington Star.*

— Mrs. Bric a-brac—"Oh, mercy, Bridget, how could you have broken that precious vase! It was 400 years old."

Bridget (calmly)—"Oh, if it was an ould thing like that, yez can take it out av me next week's wages."—*Truth.*

— Squildig—"I thought that base ball was not played in England."

McSwilligen—"It isn't."

Squildig—"Then what is this diamond jubilee they are making such extensive preparations for in London?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.

R. C. BEAMAN,
Presiding Elder.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor, Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: 'We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Mrs. S. J. Whitehurst died Tuesday night at the residence of her son in-law, Mr. J. R. Eddins, after weeks of illness.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mr. Ed. F. Merrit died at home in South Clinton on Sunday after a brief illness. —— Mr. Daniel Robinson, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of this county, died at his home near Delta, on Saturday last at 1 o'clock after a long and painful illness of three months' duration.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor:* In the Supreme Court at the last term there were 190 appeals and only four given. In about two-thirds of the cases the judgments of the lower courts were sustained. —— Sixty convicts will be sent from the penitentiary this week, the receipts having been quite liberal during the past ten days, largely exceeding the pardons. The Roanoke Rapids Improvement Company wants twenty-five convicts and the S. A. L. fifty.

— Goldsboro *Headlight:* We learn that Mr. L. I. Grantham, of Grantham town ship, during the recent "cold snap" killed a hog, two years and eleven months old, weighing 630 pounds net. —— Some unknown person entered the office of Messrs. Baker, Isler & Co., Saturday night about 8 o'clock, while the members of the firm were in front of their whole sale grocery store, and opened a drawer of the safe and stole the drawer and contents of $175 in money and checks.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The work of "modifying" the civil service law will doubtless be pushed, but Mr. Dorr, of West Virginia, is the only modificationist with sufficient nerve to propose to wipe the entire statue off the books.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— There has been a big ruse for some time at the New York custom house as well as at those of other large cities to pay duties The receipts at the New York custom house have recently gone over $2,500,000 in a single day. Evidently there will not be many collections under the Dingley bill for some time to come.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— One point which seems to be overlooked by our Democratic friends of gold standard faith is that William J. Bryan received six and a half million votes (more than President Cleveland ever received) while their gold ticket received only 115,000. This is a fact that is historical and worth bearing in mind.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The matter of building coast defences is being discussed at this time very generally. It has been found that walls of granite and brick and mortar or sandbags have nothing like the resistance of loose sandbanks. It seems strange that this test of the superior resistance of loose sand has not been earlier discovered During the late war the blockading fleets often tested their guns at the sandhills behind which Confederate sharpshooters were concealed.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

THE LANDLORD'S APRIL FOOL JOKE.

It Is Harmless, and He Has Worked It For Many Years.

James F. Moses has been landlord of the good old fashioned Bucksport tavern known as the Robinson House for 36 years. Just how far back in history he conceived his ingenious "April fool" joke is uncertain, but a gray haired citizen was caught by it on April 1 for the twenty-third consecutive year, according to undoubted authority. The hotel is of the old style hospitable front, with a piazza running the whole length, from which open two large doors. In winter these are protected by portable, boxlike storm porches about the width of the doors and four feet deep. The door opening into the office is in constant use, and it is here that the trap for the unwary is set.

As often as the 1st of April rolls around the veteran hotel keeper has the porch at the office door moved along the piazza to the left, so that it faces the blank broadside of the house. Projecting sufficiently to hide the office door from a person approaching from up street, it makes the delusion more effectual.

The snare is hardly set before perhaps up comes one of the grocery delivery wagons. The driver leaps from his seat, grabs two or three baskets and bundles, stumbles up the steps, kicks the door open and goes into the trap "all over" as the heavy weighted door slams behind him.

Next probably comes along one of the leisure population, who thinks to drop in and look over the paper and have a chat. He opens the porch door deliberately and shuts it behind him, carefully wipes his feet and fumbles over the cold white clapboards for the door latch, and then remembers the old, old, but ever new, joke.

The train is in, and along comes a phalanx of the knights of the grip. The leader acutely recognizes the plot as one which cost him many a cigar a year ago, and he resolves to make a wholesale slaughter of the rest of "the boys." There are half a dozen or more, and by shrewd tactics he gets them in a group. "Now, boys," says he, "let's all get in a bunch and pile into the office all at once and holler, 'Hello, old Jed!'" All agree to it. "Now charge!"

There is a rush, and in a second all but one are floundering in a confused heap in the 4 by 6 box, while the cause of the commotion slips into the best room and is well settled before the confused contingent gets untangled and with battered hats and wrath in their eyes swarm in.

And so it goes all day long. Landlord Moses from his chair in the reading room chuckles and haw-haws at the success of his little scheme, although it is whispered that he was by a very deep laid plot inveigled into his own trap himself, and that he had to go down cellar and bring up something to square matters.—Lewiston Journal.

The Horse and the Wheel.

"After all, there's a close affinity between the bicycle and the horse."

"How so?"

"I saw a redheaded bloomer girl today, and there were three white bicycles directly behind her."—Truth.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness †

LOVE IN LEATHER.

No wonder he looked a bit leathery; no wonder he tied his tie in a manner suggesting shoe strings and expressed his estimate of a fellow man's character by the mysterious letter A, E or D. He was "in the shoe business." He always expressed it in that way as sounding somewhat better than the more vulgar acknowledgment, "I am a clerk in a shoe-shop." But he was. And his fingers had tied and untied more shoe-laces than even the foreman of the establishment. Now, although his eyes were a trifle weak, not to say pink and watery, his trousers knees shiny, and though he possessed several other unpleasant drawbacks, his heart was a heart after all.

He never knew he had a heart until the day she came to get some slippers to wear at her own coming out party. Mamma was with her—mamma, ponderous and imposing, but whose shoes he had fitted for years with all the patience imaginable. Said mamma that day as she swept into the big shop:

"Where is Mr. Jenkinson? I could never think of having shoes fitted by any other young person."

So when they called him—he was at the back of the shop explaining lucidly the intricacies of a transfer clerk to a lady from out of town, who was suspicious of fraud in the matter—he came at once.

"I remember—fives C, isn't it?" said he, bowing before her magnificence of furs and silks.

"Oh, but it isn't today, Mr. Jenkinson," said mamma, in a superior way. "It's twos, and the narrowest you have."

And then, for the first time he saw her—or rather her foot, for, after all, it was her foot which stole his heart—healthy and tough in the matter of pretty feet, from having been in the business for years—and more.

But that little foot! Or rather those little feet, for he fitted them both. They were slender, arched in instep, curved like the most exquisite of shoemaker's lasts. Not a foot for an artist to admire—not in the least—but a foot to wear and dance in a No. 2 shoe in a manner to win the heart of the most blase shoeman.

"White satin, please, and quite jolly high heels!" said a small, imperious voice.

And such dreams of slippers, such suggestions of coquetry in the matter of heels, as the amiable Mr. Jenkinson procured from out mysterious green boxes!

No wonder she was satisfied.

"For I'm never going to wear ones again, you understand, until I'm either married or dead," said the small, imperious voice, essaying a laugh.

"Horrors!" said mamma. "What a reckless way of talking you have learned at school! I feel quite like finding faults. I do indeed."

But she only laughed again and skipped merrily out to be tucked into robes by a pompous footman.

After that, when that footman waited before the door of the shop, it was more often "twos, quite narrow," than "fives, broad."

And poor Mr. Jenkinson!

How could a little girl just from school and reveling in her first season know that among her fifty odd adorers there was one who never so much as dared raise his pink, watery eyes from her feet?

"She's got the dandiest foot in town, bless her!" Mr. Jenkinson would say to himself.

And he came to brood upon it. Once, when she tried on walking boots, she kicked off some tiny mules which she had most audaciously dared to wear during her trip into town in the tiny brougham and said:

"You need not send them home; they are so worn."

That night Mr. Jenkinson instituted a shrine. It consisted of a corner cabinet of walnut, which was adorned as to exterior with a knitted mat and a china dog. At night, when he unlocked the door of the little walnut cabinet, one might see two tiny half worn mules of bronze kid. That was all.

Yet many men have worshiped less. And if on the last great day all is made open and all secrets disclosed, what strange, not to say laughable, shrines of the bachelor heart will be among the exhibits! And she never knew. That fact imparted a strange melancholy to the air in Mr. Jenkinson's opinion. And how busy she kept him! Pink shoes, blue slippers, green satin and lemon satin and such wicked, wicked rosettes and heels!

At last—for there is always that inevitable "at last" in affairs of the heart, even though it be not a shoeman's heart—there came to Mr. Jenkinson a blow—a bitter, bad blow. You would not think a pair of white satin high heeled "No. 2's, narrow," could administer as severe a one. But so it was. Had she not said, "I will never wear another pair of white ones until I marry or die!" And she was very much alive. He could not wish her dead—ah, no—but it was very hard to bear. He leaned quite over that little dear foot as he fitted the slippers of a bride upon it. She could not see his face as she said, "Please see that they put real seed pearls on the tulle rosettes, for these are to wear with a wedding gown." But at the last moment Fifine, the little maid, said in horror as she fitted them upon the bride's silken covered foot: "But, madam—but, miss—there are really strange marks upon the satin! One might call them tears!" "It's too late to do anything about it now!" said mamma fussily. "But really it was very careless of Mr. Jenkinson! As a matter of fact, they do look like tears. I wonder"—

"And if they were tears," cried the little bride, "are not tears pearls? And I ordered them." Poor Mr. Jenkinson!—Johanna Staats in Philadelphia Press.

Eton a Typical English Town.

The houses at Eton are clustered about the college and look very comfortable with their bread, ivy covered fronts and window boxes blazing with flowers. Instead of large, common sleeping rooms, the boys have each a room of his own. These are not usually more than 10 feet square, and besides a folding bed, bathtub and washstand they contain not only a fireplace, to cook meals, and a tea table, but also a study table and chair and sometimes a bookcase and ottoman. You wouldn't think there was much space left for a boy to live in, to say nothing of making a racket, but there is. A favorite joke in some of the houses is to gather all the bathtubs in a hall and shove them through the transom into some poor fellow's room. This fills the room so full that the boy who owns it has to get the caretaker to drag out each separate bathtub, amid vast sound and confusion, before he can go to bed. In the winter months the boys play football up and down the halls, using the door at either end for goal. This also makes enough noise. But these are not the only diversions. In a number of rooms you will find collections of books far larger and more wisely selected than is usual on the shelves even of American university men.—Harper's Round Table.

The Roentgen Rays.

The electrical waves which Herz and others have experimented with are, as a rule, too large to decompose the salts of a photographic plate, but they can traverse opaque substances, such as the human body, without causing sensation, as Tesla's experiments showed. If they are too large to affect the sensitive plate and the eye, they are also too large to irritate the nerves. Roentgen and others have demonstrated, however, that certain of these electric rays or wave motions can affect the sensitive film indirectly by exciting phosphorescence in bodies on which they fall. Hence the Roentgen silhouettes and the cryptoscope of Salvioni.—London Globe.

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Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R BELLAMY, Druggist. †

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50 Bags COFFEE,
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Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute			5
Standard			6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	12	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ₩ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb		@	5¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 35	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	23	@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ lb	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	35	@	45½
Virginia Meal	35	@	45½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	13	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	13	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 75
N C Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 00	@	5 00
Fine Patent		@	5 75
GLUE—₩ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	48½
Car load, in bags—White		@	46
Oats, from a car		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	45½	@	46
Cow Peas	80	@	85
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4½
Dry		@	15
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb		@	4
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	12 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	12 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	30
" in bbls		@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	28
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60	@1 65	
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	10
SALT, ₩ sack Alum—		@	75
Liverpool		@	20
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 28 lb Basis	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	3 00	@	3 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 10	@	3 00
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granul'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4½
C, Yellow		@	4
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	5 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	13 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	4 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ₩ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 50	@	6 50
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 50
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x24 Heart	4 00	@	4 50
" Sap	3 50	@	4 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	4	@	4½
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 20	@	1 25
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE May 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 25 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl for Strained, and $1 85 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 70 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine dull, 24½, 24c; rosin dull, $1.40, 1.45; tar firm, $1 10; crude turpentine nominal, $1 80, 1 70, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	110
Rosin	672
Tar	143
Crude Turpentine	28

Receipts same day last year—103 casks spirits turpentine, 618 bbls rosin, 84 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7¾c for middling.

Ordinary	5	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—22 bales; same day last year 169.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 43½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.80 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 2.35; seven inch, $2.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 6—Evening.—Money on call was easier at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1¾ and closed offered 1½@1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange slightly firmer; actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487¼ for demand and 486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486¼@487 and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485½. Silver certificates 61@61¼. Government bonds were strong; fives, registered, 113⅜; fives, coupon, 113⅜; fours registered, 110¾, fours, coupon, 113½; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122, North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine quiet at 29½c.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25c bid; sales—none Rosin was firm, sales—none; B, C, D, E $1 25 bid, F $1 30 bid, G $1 35 bid, H $1 40 bid, I $1 50 bid, K $1 55 bid, M $1 60 bid N $1 65 bid, W G $1 70 bid, W W $1 90 bid.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—Spirits turpentine closed firm at 25¾c; sales 197 casks; receipts 961 casks. Rosin firm; sales of 3,765 barrels; receipts 3 987 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 87½, E $1 42½, F $1 47½@1 50, G $1 52½, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 75, M $1 75, N $1 85, W G $1 95, W W $2 10.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The cotton market after opening dull but steady at 1 point decline to 1 point advance, ruled weak for the most part, declining 2@3 points after the call was partially rallied. The undertone was weak during the forenoon. The market closed steady however, at unchanged prices to 1 point net decline. Early cables were disappointing and general conditions were without anything new of the bullish purport. In the afternoon there was a local spurt on renewed buying by the Greeks, understood to be against continental sales.

NEW YORK, May 6—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales of 49,300 bales; January 6 90, February 6 94, March 6 97, May 7 31, June 7 34, July 7 38, August 7 36, September 7 07, October 6 85, November 6 84, December 6 86.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7⅝c; middling gulf 7¾c; sales 2,801 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 1,143 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1,809 bales; forwarded 510 bales; sales 20,081 bales; sales to spinners 444 bales; stock (act

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Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a sub cription be accepted amounting up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

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Make up a list of your relatives, friends and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write a postal card to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and sub cription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

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A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining does not debase its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against these newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

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ap 17 1m*

WOMAN AND HOME.

YOUNG MISS HENDRICKS WINNING DISTINCTION AT THE BAR.

Something About Dishcloths—How Children Should Sleep—She Cheered Up, How Not to Train Daughters—Facts About Corsets—Value of Soups.

Miss Caroline B. Hendricks has the distinction of being the first woman lawyer in Indiana to plead a case in oral argument before the supreme court. Miss Hendricks is young in the profession. She is Hoosier born, and with the exception of a few months she has passed her entire life in Indianapolis. She has also received her education in the schools of the city, except one year at boarding school in New Haven. She is possessed of an analytical mind and always intended to be a lawyer, so that she grasped the first opportunity when the Indiana law school was opened, and from it she graduated. She was immediately taken into the law office of A. C. Ayres & A. Q. Jones and given a desk in the handsome suit of apartments occupied by the firm. Miss Hendricks has a hereditary aptitude for law. Her father was A. W. Hendricks of the distinguished firm of

CAROLINE B. HENDRICKS.

Hendricks, Baker, Hord & Hendricks, the first member being Thomas A. Hendricks, once governor of Indiana and vice president of the United States; Conrad Baker, late ex-governor of Indiana, and Oscar B. Hord. A. W. Hendricks was first cousin of T. A. Hendricks. All members of the old firm are now dead.

Miss Hendricks' father left a fine library, in which she has always reveled. She has few pleasures outside of her profession. She is fond of music, particularly singing. She is quiet in manner as well as her dress. She is possessed of rather frail physique. One particularly pleasing feature is her low, musical voice, with its gentle cadences. She has brown hair and gray blue eyes. She is strong in her friendships and has a faculty for discriminating character. She is thorough and painstaking in her work. The Indianapolis Journal of the day following the case had this to say about Miss Hendricks: "She spoke for nearly half an hour, quoting authority both from memory and from reference like an old attorney. Her manner is earnest and businesslike, free from all oratorical flight and flowery expressions. Her argument was clear and concise, and would have done credit to any lawyer."—Indianapolis Letter.

Something About Dishcloths.

Nearly every housekeeper has a favorite material for dishcloths. Some people utilize pieces of stockinet for this purpose. While these are soft, they are not strong, and are therefore unfit for their purpose. It should be remembered that any cloth with interstices into which matter may clog is not desirable. Therefore we must reject all the soft dishcloths knit of candle wick or any heavy cotton. It is very difficult to keep such knitted cloths sweet and free from all suggestion of "germs."

A smooth linen crash, such as is ordinarily used on stairs, is about the strongest material that can be found. It is stiff at first, but in a short time it wears soft. It is smooth, and has no mesh in which slime and the debris of food can lodge. It can be easily kept clean, and is so strong that it can be purified with sal soda and scalding water, rinsed and dried in the sun, without being rotted in fiber, as a lighter cloth would be.

This crash costs about 25 cents a yard. One yard will make, when hemmed, four dishcloths. These four cloths will outwear a dozen made of stockinet or any other material ordinarily used.

There should always be an iron dishcloth in every kitchen. Choose one that is double, so the hand can be thrust into it to clean kettles. The dishcloths with scrapers attached to them are awkward articles to handle. It is better to pay a few cents more and purchase a good steel scraper.

The best paint and floor cloths are made of small pieces of remnants of woven merino underwear. These remnants and scraps are sold by the pound at the factories where underwear is manufactured. A year's supply of new, strong pieces may be secured in this way for the expenditure of 25 or 30 cents.

Such cloths are loosely woven, and have a certain percentage of wool in their make, which renders them soft. They are altogether better than any hard cloth of heavy cotton. They absorb water better and are more easily washed out.

The good housekeeper of today invariably hems her dusting cloths, which she makes of a soft cheesecloth, about 12 or 14 inches square.

Both dishcloths and dusting cloths should be put through the wash regularly and a fresh supply given out each week. This is done in order that they may pass inspection regularly.

They should be washed out carefully every day they are used and dried at least once in the 24 hours in the open air. This will prevent any danger of "death in the dishcloth" in the shape of mold and the germs of disease so often bred in putrid and offensive cloths.—New York Tribune

How Children Should Sleep.

Sound, restful sleep, both by night and by day, is more easily induced if from the first the child be taught to lie on its stomach and face. The only necessary precaution against suffocation is the provision of a smooth, flat, somewhat hard hair mattress without a pillow. The advantages of this position are many. Some one has said that half the diseases of infancy result from keeping the stomach too cold and the other half from overheating the spine. By adopting the position suggested as the uniform one during the hours of sleep the stomach and abdomen are kept so warm as to prevent colic and stomach ache and materially to aid the digestive process, while the spine and back of the head are no longer overheated by the increased temperature of the sleeping child. It may be a coincidence merely, but it is at least a significant one, that all the children the writer has known to rest habitually face downward have been unusually sound sleepers and have enjoyed more than average good health.

It is surprising to see how early a child will discriminate and show preference for the face position and how readily it accommodates itself to this attitude. A child from 8 to 10 weeks old will readily have learned to turn its head from side to side to obtain the relief of a change of position.

A young baby on its back is as helpless as a turtle in the same position. Its one possible motion is the throwing out of legs and arms, and each such movement uncovers the child and exposes it to drafts. Placed on its face, a babe 2 or 3 months old will not only rest itself by frequent changes of the position of all portions of the body, but since it is powerless to reverse itself it cannot get uncovered nor lapse into any unwholesome, cramped position. It is quite otherwise when the infant is lying flat on its back. This position not only invites indigestion, but it also causes bad dreams and night frights and promotes the dangerous habit of mouth breathing.—Harper's Bazar.

She Cheered Up.

It was at one of those clubs where clever women do mostly congregate. In the audience that was listening to the president's opening words were doctors of law and doctors of medicine, students and scholars, poets and preachers, distinguished representatives of the progress of women in all the great fields of intellectual endeavor. To be explicit, it was the Chicago Fortnightly, to which brains and breeding in combination are the only passport. Nor will either separately suffice for admission.

In this audience sat the essayist of the day shivering at the prospect of ventilating her ideas before such an assembly. As a matter of fact, she felt that she must ventilate a conspicuous absence of ideas. The subject assigned to her was one of those trite, tedious ones on which schoolgirls love to write compositions because it calls for a mere register of facts which the encyclopedia will obligingly furnish.

The essayist was only newly admitted to this goodly fellowship and greatly feared its aggregate cleverness and criticism. But even as she sat awaiting the dread summons to the platform and shuddering at the ordeal through which she must pass, lo, there came to her a comforter, whispering words of consolation that filled her soul with peace and proved that in spite of "ologies" and "isms" a woman's one for a' that.

One who sat next her and had nerve, who had once experienced the terrors which she was anticipating, squeezed her hand affectionately and whispered: "Oh, cheer up! What are you frightened about? A woman who's got on such a piece of old lace as that collar of yours has no business to be afraid of anything. Cheer up!"

And she cheered.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How Not to Train Daughters.

In an old number of a very popular journal for "ladies" I read not long since an article called "The Art of Pleasing Men." I wish that every mother in the land would read that article carefully and then ask herself, "Is this the sort of teaching for my girl children?"

The writer tells first how a girl who is so fortunate as to have young men callers may make herself agreeable to them. Then she takes up the case of a girl who is so unattractive that young men never call on her and tells the unattractive one how she may attract men. The directions are as follows:

At some party or church social she is to look around and find, if she can, a young man who, like herself, is unattractive to the opposite sex. If she knows him, she is not to wait for him to come to her, but she is to go to him and make herself as attractive as possible. If she does not know him, she is counseled to ask for an introduction.

The unattractive young man, we are assured, will be enthusiastic in praise of the unattractive young lady who is trying to be attractive, and "other men," "led on by his praises," "will come and seek for introductions," and the happy consummation of this little trickery will be that "some day the man she is waiting for will come," and with him, we are positively assured, "will come the greatest joy and happiness that earth can give to a woman."

Mothers, search the back numbers of that journal till you find this article. Read it carefully, and I think you will agree with me that its title should have been, "How a Woman May Make a Mantrap of Herself." And if any mother in America can say that following such advice will result in the highest type of womanhood then God pity her daughters!—Womankind.

Facts About Corsets.

It is a fact well authenticated that corsets were originally adopted not for health or comfort, but to conceal physical defects, that fruitful source of numberless oddities of fashion. When or by whom the first corset was worn is buried deep under the cobwebs of time. It is safe, however, to conclude that they had their beginning in stiffened bands of cloth that Grecian and Roman women wound round their bodies. The physical beauty of these women was a paramount consideration both to themselves and their liege lords. They called these swathing bands fascia and zona. The former was made of heavy linen or kid and was worn next the skin between the waist and the bust.

The Romans greatly admired an undeveloped figure and resorted to measures to retard nature's growth. These heavy bands were frequently bound about the chests of growing girls. The zona was also a flat band, but worn over the tunic. It was generally red in color, and, though ordinarily simple in design, women of rank frequently made their zonas gorgeous with bright colored embroidery and studdings of jewels. The fourteenth century saw the introduction of a garment that bore the first semblance to the corset of today. It was cut to conform to the figure and was laced sometimes in front, sometimes at the back. It was made of various materials and was often fur bordered, which was excusable, since it was laced over the skirts.—New York Ledger.

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Correspondence invited. jan 17 tf

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 4, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 42—Passenger—Due Magnolia 1.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.55 a m, †Boston 9.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.50 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 a m, Rocky Mount 11.07 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 1.01 p m, Boston 5.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 5.25 P M — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.35 p m, Chadbourn 5.44 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.43 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.40 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 13.43 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.08 p m, Magnolia 4.34 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 43—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 2.40 a m, Philadelphia 12.30 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, Washington 5.40 p m, Richmond 7.50 p m, Petersburg 8.32 p m, †Norfolk 9.30 p m, Weldon 9.45 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.26 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.35 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 8.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 5.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 7.35 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.36 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.57 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.13 a m, Weldon 11.35 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 5.30 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 5.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Mixed by C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.33 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 8.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 9.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.16 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 45 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.52 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m, Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 4 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.35 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 35 a m, arrive Darlington 9 05 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wednesdays 7 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9.56 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.37 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 07 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.06 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.37 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 4.38 p m, Maxton 5.38 p m, Rowland 6.40 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.43 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, arrive Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m; arrives Creston 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 9 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 3.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.35 a m and 5.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

I. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 4 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
No. 5	No. 13		No. 14	No. 6
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
† 20	2 10	Lv...Surry street...Lv	12 30	3 25
11 00		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 30	Lv	10 40	12 05
11 55	4 30	Lv...Mayesville...Lv	10 00	9 15
12 30	5 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 25	8 40
1 30	6 30	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 00	8 00
	P M		A M	A M

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 5 and † p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Gen. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. may 23 tf

‡Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 50	Goldsboro.....	11 20	.....
.....	4 19	Kinston.....	10 52	.....
5 15	5 35	Newbern.....	9 57	9 57
6 27	6 41	Morehead City...	8 40	8 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 20 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.20 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897.

WESTWARD.	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 30 p m	.....
Leave Lumberton	5 36 p m	.....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	.....
Leave Laurinburg	6 38 p m	.....
Arrive Hamlet	6 55 p m	.....
Leave Hamlet	7 15 p m	*5 10 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 35am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	6 54am
Leave Marshville	8 46 p m	7 26am
Arrive Monroe	9 19 p m	8 03am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	8 55am
Arrive Charlotte	10 35 p m	7 35am
Arrive Mt. Holly	.....	9 06am
Arrive Lincolnton	.....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	.....	11 32am
Arrive Ellenboro	.....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	.....	12 44pm
*3 40 a m Leave...Hamlet...Arrive		6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive...Cheraw...Leave		*6 00pm

EASTWARD.	No. 38.	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	.....	*4 55pm

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1897

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

IT WAS PASSED YESTERDAY BY THE SENATE.

Carries Appropriations Amounting to Fifty-Three Millions—President Cleveland's Order Establishing Forest Reservations Revoked—The House to Hold Bi-Weekly Meetings Hereafter—It Dodged a Resolution for Annexation of Hawaii.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate to-day agreed to an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, revoking the order of President Cleveland, made on February 22nd last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, defended the course of the President, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by Congress and conducted by the National Academy of Science.

Mr. Allison endeavored to have the amendment restricted so as to leave the question of revocation to the President, but he was defeated on a yea and nay vote—14 to 32.

Mr. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment, but this, being submitted to the Senate, was defeated—28 to 25.

The amendment was then agreed to without division. Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the fur seals in Behring sea.

The Sundry Civil bill was passed later in the day. It carries an aggregate of $58 000 000.

During the day Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution favoring international arbitration, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Republicans of the House to-day followed up their endorsement of Speaker Reed's policy of postponing the appointment of committees by establishing the policy of bi-weekly meetings through the adoption of a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing that the House shall meet on Mondays and Thursdays until further action. On this resolution the Democrats and Populists were solidly arrayed against the Republicans and it was adopted by a vote of 101 to 53 after a partisan debate. The opposition, led by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, was based on the ground that the programme would prevent consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, and Mr. Bailey attempted to substitute a resolution for taking up the Nelson bill on May 24th, which the Speaker ruled out of order.

As Mr. Dingley was about to move to adjourn Mr. King of Utah, Democrat, besought him to delay that he might ask for the immediate consideration of a resolution which he was waving in his hand.

"What is the resolution," Mr. Dingley inquired.

"For the annexation of Hawaii," was the reply, whereat the House broke into a shout of laughter, and immediately at 2.03 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Some of the Lines Showing Reluctance to Becoming Members of the Passenger Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Some of the roads that were good and consistent members of the Western Passenger Association before that organization dissolved after the promulgation of the Supreme Court decision, are showing a reluctance to becoming members once more. They have no fault in particular to find with the new agreement or with the manner in which the affairs of the organization are managed by Chairman Caldwell. In fact, all of them admit that no passenger association was ever handled better, but they have a reluctance to put themselves in a position where the courts may get a whack at them in case the legal gentlemen of the roads, who have pronounced the agreement perfectly valid in all respects, should happen to have overlooked something or other. It is not expected that any of the roads that so far have failed to become members, are withholding themselves from membership because of any desire to demoralize rates, but one or two roads are not quite sure that associations are legal after all, and some of their competitors do not come in because they desire to be in a position to meet whatever rates their competitors may make. That is, at least, the reason given by some of the roads, and yet the Western Passenger Association has nothing to do with the making or maintenance of rates and any road is as free to take individual action in the association as out of it. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the lines that are still outstanding and it is likely that they will, in a short time, become members of both the freight and passenger associations.

SHOT HIS BROTHER.

Deplorable Accident Near Christiansburg, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Christiansburg, Va., May 6.—A most distressing accident occurred near here this afternoon by which Robert Collins, the 14 year old son of Mr. H. R. Collins lost his life. Robert and his brother Edward, who is 17, were sent to the woods to do some chopping, and had been gone but a short time when Edward came running back crying frantically that he had shot his brother. Neighbors gathered immediately and it was found that Robert had been shot in the right eye. The ball lodged in the brain, causing instant death. Edward is so much over come with grief that he has not been able to give an intelligent account of the accident.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Baltimore 7.

Louisville—The Louisville team was late in arriving and the game scheduled for Thursday will be played to-day.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, Cincinnati 1.

Boston—Boston 5, Washington 1.

New York—New York 9, Brooklyn 9.

Cleveland—Cleveland 5, Chicago 1.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TURKS AND GREEKS.

THE POWERS PROPOSE MEDIATION TO END THE STRUGGLE.

Will Send Troops to Athens to Protect the Reigning Dynasty—The Battle at Pharsalos—Greek Forces Retire to Domokos—Turks Steadily Pressing Forward.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, May 6, 6.00 p. m.—Fighting is proceeding between the Turks and Greek forces at Velestino. It is presumed that the Turks, noticing that Gen. Smolenski was preparing to retreat, attacked him in force. The Turks have burned two villages.

LARISSA, May 6.—A dispatch from Pharsalos, dated 11 a. m. to day, describes the battle there, which began yesterday, as follows:

"A Turkish corps first appeared on the summit of Mount Tekke yesterday morning, and from a formidably intrenched position on the hill-side attacked the Fourth regiment of Evzones about noon. The latter made a strong resistance, but was finally compelled to fall slowly back.

"The Turks then cannonaded and destroyed the village of Ordskoni, which is about two hours march north of Pharsalos. The Crown Prince having ordered the entire army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced about 2 p. m. The Turks numbering 30,000 immediately descended the slopes of Mount Tekke and planted batteries which began to bombard the Greek regiments. Owing to superiority of weight the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks, especially near the station.

"The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters, and then the Crown Prince decided to retire to more commanding positions.

"All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos on the heights of which the Greek batteries are prepared for action. The Turks have burned the village of Tatari, and have massacred a priest and an entire family in the village of Dioskani."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly, has sent the following dispatch to the ministry of war, dated this morning:

"The imperial army, while marching to Pharsalos, met the enemy in the villages of Soubathi, Souledji, Turcomanli and Lamia. After a severe engagement, lasting fifteen hours, we dislodged them from their positions and advanced to Pharsalos, which the imperial army has just victoriously occupied."

LONDON, May 6.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Pallas, under date of Wednesday, says: "The Greek battalion to-day attacked the Turks near Philippiada. The Greeks fought well, but their ammunition was soon expended and they were compelled to retire.

"Officers and men in Epirus are bitterly displeased with the headquarters staff, and lately the soldiers have been plundering their compatriots."

ATHENS, May 6.—Austria and Germany have joined the other Powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey.

Gen. Smolenski is retreating slowly and in orderly fashion to Almyro, and Volo has been almost completely evacuated.

The forces under Prince Constantine reached Domokos unmolested, and have not been attacked to day. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements leads to a suspicion that an attempt was being projected to surround Pharsalos. A council of war was held in the Greek camp and it was decided to retire to Domokos, which was reached this morning at dawn. The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountain range overlooking Domokos.

During Wednesday night the Turks continued to execute movements with a view of outflanking Pharsalos, and only discovered at daybreak this morning that the Greek army had retired.

PHARSALOS, May 6. (Delayed in transmission).—Twelve hundred Greeks occupied Trinkkala to-day after a skirmish with the Turks between that point and Phanari.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Berlin says it is reported there that the Powers have decided to land troops at Athens to protect the Dynasty Greece having declined the proffered meditation and Turkey being willing to negotiate on easy terms if Crete is evacuated by the Greeks.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsalos, telegraphing yesterday morning, says:

"Yesterday's (Wednesday) battle was most sublime as a spectacle, and the most decisive of the entire war. It was not intended at the beginning that the fights should be a regular pitched engagement, but on the arrival of Edhem Pasha at the outposts a furious firing began.

"The village of Pharsalos could be seen, huddled, as it were, under a line of low-peaked hills. Higher and round about were black hills rising behind the others, while between us and the villages ran the small stream known to the ancients as the Raipeus, crossed by a bridge at the railway.

"Between the stream and the village, were the Greeks, in an excellent position, well defended by earthworks. Their advance line consisted of two brigades and their reserve of two half brigades, altogether about 20,000 men. Against these were 50,000 Turks.

"The artillery began the engagement, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after about two hours they began to retire across the river. This was a great mistake, as they were thus enclosed between the river and the mountains, with no room to deploy.

The sight was superb. In many cases the Greeks fought with the courage of despair. The great black masses, forming the rear guard to hold the bridge, covered the whole rich green plain. The endurance and dash of the Turks was magnificent, too. I reached the battlefield with a regiment whose men immediately began to run forward, dancing under fire and shouting like children when they saw the enemy. The Greeks repulsed them and followed up the repulse.

"The Turks had formed in a semi-circle of thundering batteries and crackling battalions. The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the remainder of the force flung itself upon Pharsalos.

"The battle was little like the battles described in books. There was no firing of volleys, no bayonet assault, no rush, no cheering, but only a steady, leisurely advance in the open, in perfect order. There was some individual firing and the soldiers shouted 'Allah! Allah!' till the constant repetitions welled into one heavy monotonous shout like the 'Hear! Hear!' of the House of Commons. I saw some men suddenly fling up their hands and fall face downward, but the Greek fire in the main was ineffective.

"Before 5 o'clock the last village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vasili and the entrenchments near the river were stormed with considerable loss to the Turks and the battle ceased at nightfall, the flanking divisions having established themselves behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Atheas."

ATHENS, May 6.—A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish governments this (Thursday) evening or to-morrow, calling upon them to cease hostilities, on the distinct assurance that the Powers will undertake the final solution of the pending difficulties.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whose schooner was detained by the Greek fleet on the assumption that papers found on board of her, after his interviews with the Turks, were of a compromising character, arrived to-night. He was met at Piraeus by M. Ralli, the Premier, who conducted him to the British legation and requested Mr. Egerton, the British Minister, not to allow him to leave the legation before quitting Athens, in order to prevent a demonstration.

It has been decided to send Col. Vassos to Thessaly. Col. Stratos, with a new staff, will replace Col. Manos in Epirus. Major Constantinides will be sent to Domokos.

Two transport vessels have been sent to Volo to remove the few remaining inhabitants. The ammunition, stores, and food supplies have already been taken to Stylis.

It is rumored that the few wounded Greek soldiers who were left at Pharsalos have been butchered by the Turks.

PRETORIA, May 6.—The position taken by Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of the Transvaal alien immigrant law, No. 30, of 1896, was stated in his dispatch to Lord Rosemead, the British high commissioner at the Cape, under date of December 16, 1895. He said to Lord Rosemead:

"Inform the Government of the South African republic that Her Majesty's Government, in view of article 14 of the London convention, cannot admit that the Government of the South African republic has a right of expelling or restricting foreigners who are not shown to have failed to conform to the laws of the republic, and that Her Majesty's Government reserves the right of objecting to proceedings under the act which may amount to a breach of the convention.

"Inform the Government of the South African Republic that her Majesty's Government is advised that the alien immigration law infringes article 14 of the London Convention, inasmuch as by it new and burdensome conditions, in most cases probably impossible to fulfill, are imposed on persons who under the Convention are at full liberty to enter and reside in the South African Republic on condition of conforming to its laws.

"You will state that Her Majesty's Government appreciates the repeated assurances of President Kruger that the Government of the South African Republic has no intention of departing from the terms of the London Convention and therefore feels confident that it will not attempt to enforce the law."

LONDON, May 6.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Patras, says: "The Greeks have not obtained the slightest advantage since the Turkish advance began. The recall of the whole army to Arta for third time has caused intense disgust among the troops, whose spirits will be fatally dampened unless they are allowed to go ahead."

The *Daily Telegraph* prints a dispatch from Vienna saying that the condition of the King of Greece is precarious.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Times* prints the following dispatch, dated Wednesday afternoon, from Karademirsi, eight miles north of Pharsalos: "The Greek line rests on two naval bases, one at Lamia and the other at Volo, and the Greeks are massed in great strength along the railway, the strategic points being Pharsalos and Velestino. They have artillery at Kradagh. The Turks are concentrating here from all sides. There are continual rumors of intervention and of Greek requests for an armistice, but the Turks will certainly strike one more blow."

S. C. DISPENSARY.

Warrants Issued at Columbia Against State Officials for Illegal Seizures.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, May 6.—L. J. Williams a member of the State Board of Control, swore out warrants to-night against S. W. Scruggs, chief clerk of the Dispensary, and Col. John T. Gaston, ex-commissioner of the Dispensary. This is the result of investigations by the Attorney General, the testimony showing that Scruggs had taken from a trunk, which was seized by constables, four boxes of cigars and several cans of peaches. The trunk was the property of William Beckroge, of Savannah, who went to Charleston about a month ago to get married and who carried a trunk full of wine and whiskey, cigars, canned peaches, oranges, etc. United States Judge Simonton declared the seizure illegal, and when Beckroge demanded his trunk and contents they were gone. The trunk was sold to Legislator Garriss. The board decided that was a perfectly legitimate transaction, but could not stand the idea of employes appropriating the cigars and things to their own use.

The warrants were not served to-night, but will be to-morrow morning. Scruggs was dismissed as chief clerk to-night and W. H. Lawrence, an expert book-keeper, was appointed in his place.

BARNARD'S AIR-SHIP

Made a Successful Trip From the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Grounds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—Prof. Arthur Barnard, the physical instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association of Nashville, made a successful trip to-day in an air-ship constructed by himself. He started from the Tennessee Centennial Exposition grounds. The ship moved off in perfect order and passed out of sight in a few minutes.

Mr. Barnard returned with his air-ship to-night. He says he has perfected a machine which will fly under ordinary conditions. He stated to-night that it was not perfect, nor could it be perfectly controlled, but he believed that he could perfect it so that its course could be controlled.

After disappearing from view this morning, the ship circled around, the navigator hoping to meet with a favorable current. At last the ship began to sail to the West. When it reached Watkins, a village 15 miles west of the city, it turned. When four miles from Nashville the gas in the balloon attachment began to give out. Mr. Barnard then sought a safe place to descend and came down easily. While aloft a sudden gust broke one of the spans of the ship. No other damage was done. He was aloft one and a half hours.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Two Lives Lost—Damage to Property Over $500,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The interior of the large cold storage warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, occupying the upper floors of the five-story brick and stone building at 159 to 163 Chambers street, running to Reade street, was almost completely destroyed by fire to-night. The loss will probably amount to more than $500,000.

The firemen who entered the basement of 161 Chambers street, where the fire started, were overcome by smoke. Fireman John Reinhardt missed his way in leaving the cellar and was finally taken out unconscious. He died in an ambulance on the way to the hospital.

Fire in a paint shop at 178 Essex street, on the first floor of a tenement house in a densely populated district gave the firemen much trouble to-night. After the flames had been extinguished the body of an unknown man was found burned almost beyond recognition.

Judge H. S. Ervie, junior United States Senator from South Carolina, is critically ill at his home in Greenville, S. C.

For the Star.

RESOLUTION PASSED ON TRAIN COMING DOWN ON SEABOARD AIR LINE BAPTIST SPECIAL.

The "Baptist Special," on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, conveying one hundred and fifty-one delegates and visitors from Portsmouth, Va., to Wilmington, N. C., to attend the session of the Southern Baptist Convention was a splendid success.

As the train reached its destination a meeting of the passengers was called in the Pullman car "Andalusia"—Rev. A. E. Owen, D. D., chairman—and a committee appointed, consisting of Rev. Drs. Flipp, Hall, Fisher and Miss Lula Butt, to prepare suitable resolutions to present to the General Passenger Agent, Mr. J. Anderson, and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Brown, expressing appreciation and an entire satisfaction of the service rendered.

The committee beg leave to submit the following:

Resolved, That the "Baptist Special" from Portsmouth, Va., to Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1897, was a most gratifying success. The elegant coaches, smooth road, beautiful and varied scenery, safe and rapid transit, prompt arrival of the train in Wilmington, the courteous and personal attentions of Mr. T. J. Anderson and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Brown, all along the route, polite and gentlemanly conductors, the willing service of the porters and stokers, or firemen, the skilled and cautious officers, Ed. Clarke and Walter Horton, who controlled the throttle, all prompt us to put on record this tribute of grateful appreciation.

O. F. FLIPPS,
MISS LULA BUTT,
J. J. HALL,
W. J. FISHER,
Committee.

WARM WIRELETS

The Secretary of the Navy has finally accepted the cruiser Brooklyn upon the favorable report of the board which conducted her recent sea trial.

W. H. Calhoun, of Illinois, will probably leave for Havana, via Tampa, Fla., on Saturday. His mission will be confined strictly to the Ruiz case.

A bill has been filed in the Superior Court at Chicago for a receiver for the Globe Safety Deposit Company which was a part of the defunct Globe Savings bank.

Chipley took the lead in the ballot for United States Senator yesterday in the Florida Legislature. The result of the ballot was: Chipley 36, Call 35, Raney 19, Hocker 3, Burford 1.

The fourth Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in session at Washington, D. C., has adjourned. They decided that future congresses will be held in that city.

The large drygoods establishment of Kerrison & Co. Charleston, S. C. was burglarized at an early hour yesterday. The safe was opened with explosives and $600 in cash taken. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

A dispatch from Rome says that the pact of the Powers constituting the Triple Alliance was renewed yesterday (Thursday) for a period of six years. The right to withdraw, under the terms of the original agreement, expired on May 6th, and Germany has succeeded in persuading Italy not to exercise the right of withdrawal.

NOW IS THE TIME to purify your blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for the purpose. Thousands of great cures prove that it is the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25 cents.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Brown Dress Linens, New Ruge, Table Linens, Wool Dress Goods, on sale at 18 Market street this week. J. J. Shepard, Proprietor. tf

N. Siegert, Merchant Tailor, 123½ Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Seasonable Suits made to order for $18 00 and up. The best work and fit is what I give my customers. When in need of anything in my line give me a call. my 4 1m

The Wilmington Steam Laundry, Front and Orange, is the only Steam Laundry in the city. No extra charge for short notice work. Laundry collected and delivered. 'Phone 29. Harper & Pennington. my 4 tf

Fruit and Vegetables—We will handle all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit in season during the Convention. Please send in your orders evenings before, so there will be no delay in receiving them. W. J. Kirkham & Co. my 2 tf

Now is the time for "Ice Cream." Visit Andrew Mavronichol's Ice Cream Parlor No. 705 North Fourth street, and get the best Cream at the lowest prices. Bell Phone 346. ap 17 tf

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

Hayden, F. R., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Fifty Dollars Reward

WILL BE PAID FOR EVIDENCE THAT will convict the man who turned loose our logs the night of May 4th, and who stole 80 feet of our 1¼ inch rope. my 7 3t CAPE FEAR LUMBER CO.

Send Us Your Orders

OR ASK FOR QUOTATIONS WHEN needing Meats, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffees, Rice, Tobacco, Soap, Crackers, Candy, Molasses or anything in the Grocery line. We will sell you goods as cheap as any one from any point. All we ask is a trial, and will substantiate this. We solicit your orders and consignments.

R. R. STONE & CO.,
my 5 D&W tf No. 7 South Water St.

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 5TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11.20 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.

my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

Attention Everybody.

300 bus. Field Peas for seed.
1,000 kegs Cut and Wire Nails.
50 barrels Mullets.
100 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment.
100 ounces P. & W. Quinine.
50 doz. Groves' Chill Tonic.

and a full line of heavy groceries at prices to meet any market. We only ask a trial. D. L. GORE,

120, 122 & 124 North Water street,
my 7 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Lawrence Brown, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said intestate to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said intestate is indebted will present their claims to me before the 27th day of June, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 27th day of April, 1897.

THOS. W. STRANGE,
apr 28 6t wed Administrator.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Immigration Laws Repealed by the Volksraad as Demanded by the British Government.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PRETORIA, May 6.—The Volksraad held a protracted secret session yesterday to discuss the answer to be made to the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, which demanded a repeal of the Transvaal immigration laws.

To-day the Volksraad repealed the law, not because it was a breach of the London convention, but because it was distasteful to neighboring States.

Mr. Coster, the Transvaal State attorney, has tendered his resignation in disapproval of the repeal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Murchison's.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Water Coolers,
Wire Screens,
Lawn Mowers,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Garden Hoes,
Ice Shaves and Picks,
Fishing Tackle.

ALSO

A Full Assortment of Hardware.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Latest Novelties in Ladies' Collars and Cuffs

Many other styles 10 to 25 cents. Special prices in every department.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

North Fourth Street, Near Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. my 6 tf

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Opens at Nashville, May 1st, and closes October 30th, 1897.

For this occasion the

Seaboard Air Line

Will sell

Excursion Tickets

AT VERY REDUCED RATES, the following being total rates from points named:

		A.	B.	C.
Charlotte	N. C.	$24 60	$18 05	$12 75
Cheraw	S. C.	26 25	19 25	13 50
Durham	N. C.	26 25	19 25	14 00
Hamlet	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Henderson	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Lincolnton	"	24 00	18 05	12 75
Lewiston	"	27 00	19 80	14 40
Louisburg	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Maxton	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Monroe	"	24 00	18 05	12 75
Pittsboro	"	27 00	19 80	14 25
Raleigh	"	26 25	19 25	14 03
Rutherfordton	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Sanford	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
She by	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Wadesboro	"	25 25	19 05	13 80
Weldon	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Wilmington	"	26 25	19 25	14 00

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 15th. Final limit November 7th.

Class B. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 15th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.

Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 29th to October 26th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.

Through service between all points on the

Seaboard Air Line

—TO—

NASHVILLE.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Run through without change.

For further information as to rates, schedules, train service, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address

H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO. McF. HAYTLE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. John,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, J. J. Anderson,
Traffic Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
my 6 tf

Press Boy Wanted

A strong active boy who has had experience in

Running Job Presses

can, if well recommended, secure employment by applying at the
ap 28 tf STAR OFFICE.

Hamme. The Hatter,

STRAW HATS, STRAW HATS, FELT HATS of latest styles. Umbrellas and Canes. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices at
apr 25 tf 25 North Front Street.

We are still receiving nice new fresh goods. Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls of many styles and kinds. Beautiful lines of Children and Infant's

SHOES.

We take occasion to thank the generous public for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed, and ask a continuance of the same. We solicit a trial from those who have not dealt with us. In passing look in our window. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. my 2 tf

Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning at the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Newbern road, and running thence Northeasterly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 7 deg. 15 minutes E. 23 chains 80 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N 69 deg., W. 107 chains 96 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897 in the cause therein pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 6012 Civil Issue Docket. Said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "B", pages 61 et seq., of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
May 5th, 1897. Commissioners.
my 5 tds

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, corporated, rights of way, acqueducts culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same have been surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1.00 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 18 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Collector's Office, April 26th, 1897. Supplies for Revenue Vessels. Sealed proposals for supplying ship chandlery, rations, and coal to vessels of the United States Revenue Cutter Service in this Collection District during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 11, 1897. The coal furnished to be anthracite or bituminous of best quality; uniform in character to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton; to be delivered on board the vessels at such times and in such quantities as may be required, at localities readily accessible to said vessels, and to be subject to inspection as to quality and weight. Bidders will name the prices both for steaming and stove coal, and also their facilities for furnishing the vessels with fresh water, and their charges therefor. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and no contract will be put in force until Congress shall have made an appropriation for the purpose. Schedules of ship chandlery may be had upon application at this Office. Separate bids will be received for lubricating and illuminating oils.

W. R. KENAN, Collector.
apr 29 4t thr sa

Cooling, Refreshing, Emolient.

Pyxis Toilet Cream

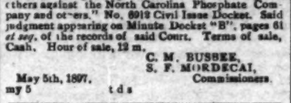
—FOR—

ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN.

Most Drug Stores sell it, 25 cents.

JAMES D. NUTT, Proprietor.
ap 29 tf

Office of the Treasurer, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3rd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. have declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital stock of that Company, payable to all holders of record of this date. Dividend payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after May 12th, 1897. The books for the transfer of stock will stand closed from this date to May 12th, 1897, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
my 4 8t Sec'y and Treas. W. & W. R. R. Co.

Wil. Seacoast R. R. Co,

30 Minutes to Ocean.

Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, &c.

The following rates for passenger fare will be in force to any and all stations on and after 4th May, 1897:

Single Trip Tickets (one way).....30 cents each.
Excursion Tickets (Round Trip).....50 " "
Commuter's Book (52 Round Trips).....$6.00 per book.

From Greenville or Bradley's Creek, to any station on Beach, 15 cents round trip.

From Wrightsville, to any station on Beach, 10 cents round trip.

From any station on Beach to any other station on the Beach, 5 cents each way.

R. O. GRANT, Supt.
GEO. R. FRENCH, President. my 4 1w

At The Unlucky Corner

GOLD DUST,

The genuine article so prized by all, I will sell you cheap for a little

SILVER.

So if you are short come. One more week on

Molasses and Vinegar.

S. W. SANDERS.
my 2 tf

Lemons and Sugar.

10 Boxes Fresh Lemons.
50 Bbls. Granulated Sugar.
25 Bbls. "A" Sugar.
25 Boxes Blueing.
25 Boxes Mucilage.
25 Boxes Mason's Blacking.
25 Boxes Nickel Cup Jamaica Ginger.

For immediate sale.

W. B. COOPER,
226 North Water Street,
my 3 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Your Sunday Papers.

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT ON PRINCESS street, four doors east of the STAR office, you can to-day obtain all the New York Dailies, Puck, Judge, Truth, Standard, Family Story Paper, Fireside Companion, New York Weekly, Saturday Night, all the illustrated papers, etc. May 2 tf

MILLINERY SUPERIORITY!

We cordially invite all strangers to the city to visit our show-rooms this week and to feel at home here. We have made special efforts to entertain all with the greatest of values.

The arrival of new ideas from the North, together with new productions of our own work-rooms, enables us to make this department especially attractive.

We offer an exceptional line of Handsome and Stylishly trimmed Hats.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Visitors to this department will at once be impressed with the magnitude of this stock and will readily see how we have made it possible to satisfy all tastes.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The beauty of nature is copied here; all kinds and colors, but only low prices.

RIBBONS.

Full and complete assortment of Taffetas, Gros Grains, Satin, Gauze and Fancy Ribbons at the lowest possible prices.

HOSIERY AND CORSETS,

Handkerchiefs and Laces, Muslin and Gauze Underwear, Household Linens and Notions, Shirt Waists and Wrappers, Infant's Wear, Umbrellas and Sunshades.

Hundreds of bargains in Dress Goods and Linings.

A new lot of Dimities, Organdies, Lawns, Percales, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Serges and Plaids. All at lowest possible prices, at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
my 5 tf **118 Market Street.**

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

PROSPERITY.

We have received notice from manufacturers and dealers of a steady rise in all kinds of Dry Goods and Carpets. Prosperity is in sight and it behooves our customers to make their purchases before it arrives. We are offering goods this week to suit the

HARD TIMES.

1,000 yards Calicoine at 10 cents a yard.

We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.

200 Cloth Window Shades at 25 cents each, complete.

Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide, $4 per pair.

All Linen Window Shades 3x6 at 35 cents each.

Felt Window Shades 12½ cents each.

Curtain Poles, with wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 33⅓ cents each.

Curtain Poles and Brass fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 27½ cents each.

Brass Extension Rods 10 and 12½ cents each.

Fire Place Screens, complete, $1 each.

Point de Spree, 54-inch wide, 25c per yard.

Nottingham Curtain Nets 15, 20, 25 and 30c per yard.

UNDERWEAR.

Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.

Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.

Gentlemen's Hosiery 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts 50, 75, $1 and $1 50.

Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, sleeveless, taped, 10 cents each.

Ladies' Unbleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 12½ and 15 cents each.

Children's and Youths' Underwear.

We make a specialty of Ladies' Bathing Suits in Brilliantine and Flannel; also Submarine and ordinary Rubber Bathing Caps.

100 pieces Wash Silks just received made in China—80, 90 and 100 lbs to roll.

Carpets at special prices.

Small Hardware for house furnishing.

Art Denims in real and imitation.

Velours, Axminster, Japanese Draperies, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Upholstering Damask, Guns, Upholstering Plush, Oil Cloths and Stair Linens, Trunks and Telesc